

**MARTINIUS TEMPORALIS, A NEW SPECIES FROM ECUADOR
(COLEOPTERA: LIMNICHIDAE: THAUMASTODINAE)**

DAVID P. WOOLDRIDGE

Department of Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, Ogontz Campus,
1600 Woodland Road, Abington, Pennsylvania 19001

Abstract.—*Martinius temporalis* is described from Ecuador. The male genitalia are figured and characters to separate it from other known species are given.

The genus *Martinius* was described by Spilman (1959) to contain a single species, *M. tellipontis*, from Panama. A second species, *M. ripisaltator* was later described from Cuba (Spilman, 1966). The species described here is the third in the genus and the first known from South America. All specimens included are part of the Ecuador-Peace Corps-Smithsonian Institution Aquatic Insect Survey. All specimens are deposited in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

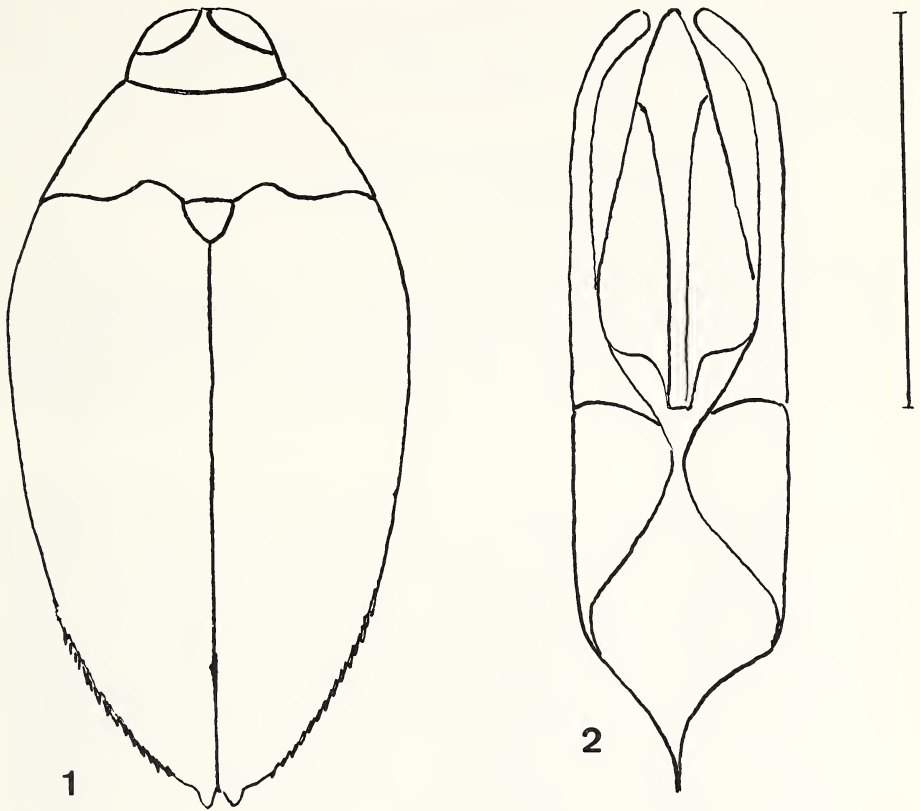
Martinius can be recognized by its shape (Fig. 1), nearly contiguous transverse eyes, seven-segmented antennae, 4-4-4 tarsal formula and long, oblique hind coxae. For a complete description of the subfamily and genus see Spilman (1959).

***Martinius temporalis*, new species**

Description. MALE: Length 2.3-3.0 mm, width 1.2-1.4 mm, elongate oval, widest at middle, transversely shallowly convex. Black. Head densely pubescent with very short golden appressed hairs; punctuation fine, obscured by pubescence, except for two short rows of close, deep, perforate punctures between the eyes. Pronotum densely pubescent with short, posteriorly directed golden hairs and evenly scattered longer erect and recurved golden hairs; giving a speckled appearance to the surface; surface rugulose where hairs are eroded. Elytral pubescence of three kinds: the short, appressed, golden hairs, the longer erect, recurved golden hairs, and patches of short, appressed to slightly erect yellow-brown hairs. The patches of yellow-brown hairs occur only on the posterior half of the elytra and produce an indistinct maculation in certain lights. Ventral pubescence very short, golden, posteriorly directed on most surfaces; surface appearing rugulose where hairs are abraded. Last visible abdominal sternum with several rows of long, coarse, brown, curved setae, encircling a roughly heart-shaped depressed area in the center of the sternum. Aedeagus with parameres parallel-sided, curving evenly inward from about half their lengths to the rounded tips; penis nearly conical, tip broadly rounded (Fig. 2).

FEMALE: Externally identical to male, except last visible sternum not depressed between rows of setae. Size averaging somewhat larger than the male.

Holotype. Male. Ecuador: Manabi, Bahia de Caraquez, brackish lagoon, 9.V.1975, Spangler, Langley, & Cohen. Allotype: Female. Same data as holotype. Paratypes: 61♂, 133♀, same data as holotype; 5♂, 7♀, Bahia [as Caraquez] 10.I.1978, Wayne N. Mathis.



Figs. 1-2. 1. *Martinius* habitus. Approximate length 2.7 mm. 2. Male genitalia, *Martinius temporalis*. Line equals 0.25 mm.

Discussion. *Martinius temporalis* does not seem to be sympatric with the other known species. It can be readily distinguished from them by the lack of elytral maculations on the anterior half of the elytra and the generally indistinct character of the maculations where they do occur. In the other two species the maculations are the result of distinct differences in the color of the pubescence.

LITERATURE CITED

- Spilman, T. J. 1959. A study of the Thaumostodinae, with one new genus and two new species (Limnichidae). *Coleop. Bull.* 13:111-122.
- Spilman, T. J. 1966. A new species of *Martinius* from Cuba. (Coleoptera: Limnichidae). *Coleop. Bull.* 20:123-125.

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